



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1877.

It is stated that a large portion of the President's message, upon the reassembling of Congress, will be devoted to a consideration of the labor question; also that several members of the Cabinet are known to be in favor of the passage of a law providing for the organization of a commission, which shall have a due regard for the interest of all concerned—producers, merchants, railroad employees and capitalists—so that on any question a fair compromise may be effected, and that Congress has the right to pass such a law under the clause of the Constitution authorizing that body to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes. The Ohio republicans recommend that Congress establish a national bureau of industry; that Congress exert its authority over all the national highways by prescribing and enforcing such reasonable regulations as will tend to promote the safety of travel, secure fair returns for capital invested and fair wages to employees, preventing mismanagement, improper discriminations and the aggrandizement of officials at the expense of stockholders and shippers and employees; that provision be made for statutory arbitrations between employers and employees to adjust controversies, reconcile interests and establish justice and equity between them. No better evidence of the unsettled and dangerous condition of this country could be adduced than that contained in the above statements of the ideas of the Administration and the intentions of the republican party. The popular idea of this government is that it should protect not only the life, but the property of its subjects, and to afford it the requisite means to secure those ends the property owners pay it annually a large sum in the shape of taxes. All that a citizen of a republic can reasonably ask of his government is to secure him the right "to paddle his own canoe." Every citizen of the United States, by the Constitution of the country, is free and equal—free to do what he pleases, provided he does not touch upon the rights of others; and though poor as a snake equal before the law to the richest of his neighbors. Being secure in these essentials of freedom's rights, he has his fortune in his own hands. If he be sensible, active, industrious and economical his life will be a success; if foolish, indolent, lazy, and a spendthrift, it will be a failure; he makes it the one or the other. The government neither gives him brains, food nor clothing. Nature grants him the former, and his own work the two latter. Patriarchal governments, and that set up by Wat Tyler, fixed the price of labor and of food, but the price of labor has increased too much for the rule of patriarchy now, and the wildness of Wat Tyler has been the laughing stock of all succeeding ages. The price of brains, labor and food, in a republican government, can be fixed by no law save that governing supply and demand, and when commissions shall be established for the purpose of telling employers what wages they shall pay their employees the republic will exist but in name—as it has done since 1861. If governmental commissions can fix the price of railroad labor, why not of every other sort? and if of labor why not of food and clothing? If the country is to remain a republic in name let republican institutions be enforced throughout the length and breadth of the land; let a man work for the wages he chooses to receive, and when by honesty and frugality he has acquired property by which his later years can be passed without labor and his children have a start, let that property be protected from the destructive ravages of communists and internationalists, under the name of strikers. But few men in this country were born with silver spoons in their mouths, and those who have by toil and economy—and without anybody to fix the wages they received—saved enough to engage in agriculture, banking, manufactures or internal improvements should not be compelled to establish the price of the labor they employ according to the dictum of any commission or bureau of industry. The imperial and monarchical governments of Europe would dare not attempt such interference with the industries of their countries as that proposed by the republicans, for the result would be to suspend all industrial operations at once, except those carried on by governmental agencies, as employers would rather cease operations altogether than pay their employees other wages than such as they alone know their business will justify.

Mr. S. P. Bailey, who has preferred charges against Collector Russell, which, if sustained, must result in his dismissal, will present them to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Saturday next. It is understood that Mr. Bailey has in his possession evidence corroborating every assertion he has made regarding the unfitness of Mr. Russell for the position he holds, and that a fair and thorough investigation will necessarily result in ousting temporarily vacant chair in the office of Collector of the Richmond District. Mr. Bailey is an energetic gentleman when he devotes himself to a purpose, and by far the majority of the people in the State will not repine should success attend his present effort. We learn from internal revenue officials that there is an evident desire on the part of the internal revenue bureau to screen Mr. Russell, and that everything that may be urged in favor of his retention will exert all the power that can possibly attach to it, while evidence against him will be put at a discount; also that the influence which retains him in office is exerted by two persons who have no more interest in Virginia than they have in the moon. Should this influence be sufficient for its purpose, it is

stated that the efforts which failed to oust Mr. Russell may succeed when used to effect the removal of Commissioner Baum.

We are glad to announce that the Governor of Maryland has, at last, through information derived from the Attorney General of that State, become aware that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is a public highway; and that now, being possessed of that knowledge, he has determined to instruct the sheriff of Allegany county to break the blockade that has existed at Sir John's Run for the last two months, to the great injury of Cumberland, Georgetown and Alexandria, the country along the line of the canal, and all parties interested in the coal trade except the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Baltimore city, which two latter corporations have been materially benefited by the blockade, and would pay largely to have it made perpetual. The prolonged interruption to navigation on the C. & O. Canal by the striking boatmen is a disgrace to the State of Maryland. For two entire months less than one hundred ruffians, without an effort to disperse them, have been allowed to prevent large numbers of industrious men from earning a living by prosecuting their business on the canal, and to maltreat, shoot at, and injure, and burn the boats of such as made the attempt. Now, when contracts to deliver coal by the canal have been broken, and the season has advanced too far for them to be renewed, and when engagements have been made by which the B. & O. R. R. can convey all the coal that the market wants, the civil authorities of the county in which the obstruction exists have been ordered to remove it. Not only is the State of Maryland disgraced, but to one unfamiliar with Maryland politics it seems that the order to raise the blockade might have been hastened had the president of the C. & O. Canal been alive to the interests of the company over which he presides.

The carpet baggers are rapidly dying out, but the last of them appear in no better light than those who stole away at the first announcement of the President's new policy. Mr. Moore, ex-special agent of the Treasury, in a letter to Secretary Sherman, says in reference to Mr. Chamberlain, who for no possible reason except to dishonor the State, hails from Virginia, and who is one of the last to retain his grip upon the treasury:

"The facts show that Mr. Chamberlain connived with the officers of the custom house in the frauds, or was totally incompetent to cope with the conspirators, while the latter were stealing the entire duties on whole ship loads of dutiable cargoes, and entering the ship upon the impost book as 'arriving in ballast.'"

The Mississippi democrats, at their late convention, declared "that unity and harmony are essential to victory; that all independent movements are dangerous to the integrity of party organizations; that all independent candidates are inspired solely by lust for office, and shall be treated as common enemies to the welfare of the people and avowed enemies of the democratic party of the State of Mississippi." We hope the conservative convention of this State will follow suit and stamp its condemnation upon "independents" whose sole inspiration is lust for office and a disregard of the means by which it is obtained.

The Petersburg Post, in copying the Gazette's article on the good taste evinced by Col. Holliday and Gen. Lee in determining to stay away from Richmond during the session of the Convention, says:—"We can state without authority, but with a full knowledge of Gen. Mahone's high-toned Virginia sentiments upon such a question of propriety, that under no circumstances will he attend the Convention."

Foreign News.

It appears certain that an amicable arrangement, at least outwardly, has been effected between the heretofore opposed sections of the Imperialist party, the adversaries of M. Rouher having submitted to his control and direction of affairs for the present.

Rumors come from Cuba that Captain General Jovellar is about to resign and be succeeded by General Blanco. Dispatches have been sent to the King telling him of the progress of the war, and that in consequence of the facilities possessed by the insurgents it takes five hundred soldiers to take after ten of them. Fifty thousand more troops will be needed to suppress the insurrection.

Field Marshal General Charles Frederic De Stenmetz died Saturday night of heart disease, at the Bath, in London in Slavia.

A convention between England and Egypt for the suppression of the slave trade has been signed.

The poor house on the industrial farm of Norfolk Co., Ontario, Canada, a mile from town, was discovered to be in flames at 11 o'clock Saturday night. The building was of wood and was quickly reduced to ashes, notwithstanding the exertions of a few people who reached the burning building. Seventeen human beings were burned to death. Four men were badly burned. The following are the names of the dead:—Jane McBride, Sarah Green, Sarah Sinclair, Wm. Houck, Jas. Corbett, Chas. Corner, John Brand, J. P. Nault, Geo. Hunt, Clancy Parker, Ormond Deshpere, Elizabeth Barley, Daily Pettit, Hugh Hafey, Marion Braley, Benj. Southwick, Ellen Chatterton, all from neighboring townships. The cause of the fire is unknown. The inquest yesterday adjourned to Wednesday. Hundreds of people visited the scene of the ruins.

All of the stonecutters on the new Parliament buildings at Quebec, Canada, have struck. The contractors decided to pay twenty cents per foot instead of a dollar and a half per yard. The men demand forty cents, which they claim is about equal to their present wages.

A special dispatch to the London Times reports that the village of Garosse, near Marienberg, Prussia, has been destroyed by fire and persons rendered homeless, and that the town of Sundsvall, Sweden, has been almost totally burned.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.—The latest official reports state that Nepal, as well as Burmah and Assam, have had a sufficient rainfall, and are now safe.

VIRGINIA'S NEXT GOVERNOR.—The White Sulphur Springs correspondent of the New York Herald says:—

The most exciting canvass ever known in the Old Dominion is the one going on now for the gubernatorial nomination. The leading candidates for nomination by the Convention, which is to be held at Richmond on the 8th inst., are General William Mahone and John W. Daniel, while Holliday, Taliaferro, and Fitz Lee will each have strong following. Mahone will probably go into the Convention as the leading candidate, but will have the disadvantage of having all the minority candidates combined against him. Daniel will lead the opposition, and the probability is will be the nominee. He is a young man of brilliant attainments, and his record on the Confederate side of the war is a bright one. His crutches appeal more eloquently to the sympathies of the Virginia people than Mahone's railroad reputation does; and it is an accolade when they say that Daniel will probably hobble into the Executive Mansion."

The Eastern War.

A dispatch from Bucharest says that dissensions have arisen at the headquarters of the Russian army, and that the Czar is eager to return to Moscow, thus resigning the conduct of the war to the Grand Duke Nicholas, who asserts that the failures of the army are due to making the war a political one instead of a military one.

A dispatch from Bucharest says that Ahmed Elyoub and Mehmet Ali have united their forces and have penetrated to within twenty miles of Biela.

A dispatch from Bucharest, says that Abdol Pasha has taken Selvi, a small town near Tirnova, without any resistance from the Russians. The Russian army in the Dobruza has been recalled to reinforce the centre in Bulgaria under command of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

A Vienna correspondent sends the following: Strategically the most important news from the seat of war is the occupation of Selvi. This exposes Tirnova and the passes. General Gourko's corps is said to be short of provisions and ammunition. Rustubuk is no longer invested from the land side, and communication with Shumla opened yesterday. Gen. Gourko has sent word to Tirnova that his forces are too scattered to protect the Christians in various places against the certainty of massacre. Mehmet Ali has appointed Raschid Pasha chief of artillery, and Blum Pasha commander of the army. Both are Prussians. It is alleged that the Dobruza will be almost wholly evacuated, and Zuermerman's corps will return via Sistova and Timok to the Czar's army. The Czar has decreed fresh levies at all of which means that the military promenade has been turned into an affair of life or death for the Russians, and that the Turks will be crushed if there is power in Russia to crush them. The Turkish plan is believed to be for Osman Pasha to fight his way eastward and Mehmet Ali to advance westward upon Tirnova, while Suleiman Pasha endeavors to force the Russian position at Kozanlik; but in doing this Osman Pasha must expose his left flank to the risk of being turned from the direction of Nikopolis, and thus facilitate the Russian plan of pivoting on Tirnova and forcing him to retire behind the Balkans. Mehmet Ali would incur the same danger from the Russians between Rustubuk and Rasgrad, while Suleiman Pasha must attack the Russians in positions of their own choice.

The Porte has made public the following intelligence: The Russians have been completely defeated at Yeni Saghra, with considerable loss, including two guns, a large quantity of baggage and equipments. They fled in disorder to Kainoboz Pass, which is occupied by Suleiman Pasha, who pursued them thither.

Suleiman Pasha occupied Kozanlik on Sunday, and thereby he has access to the Shipka and Triavna.

A Russian ukase has been issued ordering the immediate mobilization of the entire corps of the Imperial Guards and several divisions of the army. The ukase orders the divisions to join the army in Bulgaria without delay. The remainder of the newly mobilized troops go to reinforce the army of the Caucasus. Another ukase, signed by the Czar at Biela, July 22, orders a levy of 188,000 of the landwehr. The levies meet with general enthusiasm.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: Consequent upon the defeat at Plevna the Czar has asked the Emperor of Austria to withdraw his former protest against Russians entering Serbia and co-operating with the Serbians operating on the left bank of the Tzrka.

The London Times' correspondent before Plevna, writing under date of August 2, says: It is hardly probable that any renewal of the attack will be made for the next ten days, as the Russians need time to bring up reinforcements.

The Turks at Plevna have received a reinforcement of 4,000 Albanian cavalry.

LONDON, August 5.—In Asia the intention of the Russians to advance from Ardahan, as reported last week, is confirmed by the news that their outposts have already pushed on as far as Penek. At the same time another division is marching to Ardahan, which commands the road from Batoum to Olli. A third column of apparently fresh forces is occupying the line of the Adjara river, south of Batoum. This points to an evident intention to advance, possibly on Erzerum, or carry out a wide sweeping flank or rear movement on Mukhtar's army before Kars, which will be covered by the attacks in front, conducted by Melikoff's forces at Kurekdak, supported by General Tergukassoff, who is believed to be somewhere on the river Araxes, south of Kars. The latter plan is more probable than an advance on Erzerum, if, indeed, the whole movement on Olli is not a feint to distract Mukhtar's attention from what is going on in front, but as the feint might be converted into a real attack, Mukhtar cannot afford to ignore it. He will, therefore, be forced to detach a considerable number of men from the main army to guard the base of the triangle formed by Ardahan, Kars and Olli, whilst the Russians are able to direct operations from the apex, Ardahan, against any portion of the base and assisted by General Tergukassoff, cut Mukhtar's communication with Erzerum and force him to fall back upon or into Kars.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that a portion of the Turkish Batoum army is embarking for Varua to reinforce Mehmet Ali, so that the Porte must feel sufficient confidence in the strength of Mukhtar Pasha's central column and positions to throw upon it the entire burden of resisting Melikoff's second invasion.

The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed the following circular to the diplomatic agents of the Porte abroad:—"I continue to perform the most painful duty in calling your attention to the new acts of barbarity which, from the telegrams received by the Sublime Porte, are committed by the Russians in the cities and villages they invade. They do not limit themselves to plundering the Mussulman population of all its owns, but they also subject the women and children to the most shameful and dreadful tortures, and that even the day after a proclamation by the Emperor Alexander, wherein was promised to the Mussulman inhabitants security and justice for their persons, for their families and their property. The following are some of the recent acts of cruelty which have been brought to our knowledge:—The inhabitants of Teras, near Tirnova, having, on the approach of the enemy, taken refuge in the Mosque, were burned alive in the enclosure. The enemy having met three hundred carts filled with fugitive families, destroyed them with cannon shots, and then completed their work of extermination by massacring all the men and women they could find in every suburb or village occupied by Russian troops. The dwellings of Mussulmans were given up to the flames. The Bulgarians, excited by the example of the Russians, committed against the peaceful and resigned Mussulman population acts of barbarity and outrages still more atrocious and more horrible than those perpetrated by the invaders. It is necessary that the civilized world should be acquainted with these horrors to express its indignation and to brand them."

The following has been received from the Turkish Embassy:—"The Legation of Turkey is authorized to declare that the report that Russian wounded were killed on the battle field of Plevna is wholly false."

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mr. Titus, near Clark's Gap, Loudoun county, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night. All the occupants of the house with the exception of a negro child, three years old, who was burned to death, escaped though only barely and with nothing but the night clothes they were wearing.

The following has been received from the Turkish Embassy:—"The Legation of Turkey is authorized to declare that the report that Russian wounded were killed on the battle field of Plevna is wholly false."

Lodestone Ridge—Magnetic Iron Ores—Steel Ores. No. 2.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: In my communication of August 4th I wrote about the steel ores of India and Russia. At the Centennial I had the pleasure of examining the iron ores of India and Russia. I will here give a few extracts from my notes, and give the result of my comparison of the ores of these countries with the magnetic ores and steel formations of Farquhar.

THE IRON ORES OF INDIA AND ASSAM

No. 5.—Magnetic iron ore of Begpoor and Madras: A metallic blackish iron ore.

No. 6.—Magnetic iron ore of Honors and Malabar: Compact, fine grained, metallic brownish ore.

No. 8.—Magnetic iron ore of Mysore: A fine grained reddish ore.

There are also in the collection several specimens of iron, manufactured by the natives, and specimens of Wootz steel, and specimens of magnetic, specular and hematite ores, very similar to our Virginia ores.

No. 7.—Magnetic iron ore of Mysore: Very like our eastern Virginia ores.

No. 16.—Magnetic iron ore of Moorakoolly and Salem: Are like our surface ores on Lodestone ridge.

THE ROCK FORMATIONS IN THE INDIA COLLECTION.

No. 127.—Schorl in quartz: Black like Anthracite coal and embedded through the quartz people; we have similar rock, often taken by persons for Anthracite.

No. 129.—Epidote granite: A hard greenish sandstone, with spots of reddish feldspar; very like our Blue Ridge formations.

No. 130.—Epidote granite of North Ararat and Madras: Composed of potash and feldspar, with spots of epidote, principally feldspar.

The above specimens of iron ores and rocks belong to the oldest periods of the earth, the Azoic formations, and principally to the Laurentian period. Some of the specular and hematite ores belong to the Newen, the Huronian period. Their great resemblance and close characteristics to the ores of Lodestone ridge fully establishes the similarity in geological age, and the purity of these earliest iron formations, and their great value in the manufacture of iron and steel.

MAGNETIC IRON ORES FROM RUSSIA.

No. 68.—Magnetic iron ore, with hornblende, from the Ural, with magnetic powder adhering to the mineral ore of iron, a powerful lodestone. I have a specimen of this native lodestone now before me, very fine grained and blackish; very similar to our Blue Ridge lodestone ores.

No. 70.—Magnetic iron ore of Ural: A black, fine grained, compact iron ore.

No. 71.—Magnetic iron ore from Ural, with chlorides, upon chloride schist. These iron ores are very similar to those of the Blue Ridge, Fauquier county, Va.

Virginia has richer, purer and more massive deposits of iron ore of the magnetic class than is to be found in any of the States on the Atlantic Seaboard, and whenever these ore deposits are properly developed, Virginia will be the "Keystone State" of the American Union.

HUGH THOMAS DOUGLAS.

Catlet's, Va., Aug. 6, 1877.

Public Schools.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ALEXANDRIA, VA., Aug. 6, 1877.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

As required by law, I enclose a synopsis of my annual report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Yours truly,

RICHARD L. CARNE,

Supt. Public Schools, city of Alexandria.

Synopsis of the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools for the year ending July 31st, 1877.

PUPILS, SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Whole number of pupils enrolled 1,183; white 698, colored 485. Average monthly enrollment 909; white 551, colored 358. Average daily attendance 819; white 486, colored 333. Percentage of school population (persons between 5 and 21) enrolled, white 75, colored 30. Per cent. in average daily attendance, white 20, colored 22. Percentage of attendance to average monthly enrollment, white 90, colored 82. Number studying the higher branches (History, Physical Geography, &c.) white 65, colored 54. Average age 10. Number supplied with text books 3. Number of schools opened, white 12, colored 8 (including two half day schools of each under one teacher.) Average number of days taught 195; number of months 10. Teachers employed, white males 2, white females 11; colored males 2, colored females 5; total 18. Average monthly salaries for males \$60, for females \$40.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Washington, (white male,) Theodore H. Ficklin, A. M., Principal; grades 7, teachers 6; total enrollment 237; average monthly enrollment 270; average attendance 258; being 92 per cent.; cost of tuition for each pupil enrolled 95 cents a month.

Lee (white girls) Margaretta Law, Principal; grades 6; teachers 4; pupils enrolled 232; average monthly enrollments 189; average daily attendance 169; being 89 per cent.; cost of tuition 80 cents a month for each pupil enrolled.

Snowden (colored boys) John T. Parker, Principal; grades 6, teachers 2; entire enrollment 113; average monthly enrollment 82; average attendance 75; being 91 per cent.; cost of tuition 71 cents a month for each pupil enrolled.

Hallowell, (colored girls,) grades 7; teachers 4; total enrollment 244; average monthly enrollment 185; average attendance 169; being 92 per cent.; cost of tuition 66 cents a month for each pupil enrolled.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

In use 4; brick 2; frame 2; having suitable outhouses 4; suitable grounds 3; good furniture 1; rooms in all 26, including three assembly rooms; owned by city 2; value of school property \$21,500.

WORK OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Time officially employed 114 days or 272 hours; official letters written 97; teachers examined 12; board meetings attended 14; miles travelled on official business 86; visits to schools 262; annual salary \$245, out of which he paid \$18.90 expenses.

RECEIPTS.

From State funds \$2,890.55; from city \$7,200; from other sources \$805, including building and repairs \$2,464.45 (turned over to sinking fund Peabody building); for fuel, salaries of janitors, repairs, books and other contingent expenses \$2,623.81; for pay of clerk and treasurer \$24.27; total \$13,349.53; balance \$192.47. The total cost of tuition was \$7,845 or 66 cents a month for each pupil enrolled; the entire cost of education \$10,948.03, being 92 cents a pupil. Each is four cents less than the average cost last year.

THE DEATH OF COL. E. J. ARMSTRONG.

Hon. W. M. Sibert, of Rockingham, gives the sad particulars of the death of Col. E. J. Armstrong, of that county. Col. Armstrong was at the Rawley Springs and was sitting in the porch with a friend watching a party of gentlemen playing cards just in front of them. One of the card players made a ridiculous mistake, and the whole party joined in laughing at him. The gentleman sitting with Col. Armstrong suddenly felt a weight on his shoulder, and looking around found Col. Armstrong's head leaning on him, and the Colonel in, as he thought, a fainting condition. Dr. Moffitt was called up, and found that he was dead from heart disease.—Rich. Whig.

The Canal Strikers.

The Baltimore American of this morning says:

"Mr. Arthur P. Gorman, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, paid a hurried visit to the city on Saturday for the purpose of consulting with Gov. Carroll on the canal boatmen's strike and the means of ending the blockade. Mr. Gorman's conference with the Governor, at the latter's headquarters at the City Hall, was lengthy, and the different phases of the strike were considered. It was represented that the boatmen were as determined as ever, and do not appear as anxious to abandon their position, by which traffic is suspended on the canal, as they were before. The boatmen demand a ton for carrying coal from Cumberland to Georgetown and five cents more a ton to Alexandria, the present price being from seventy-five to ninety cents a ton; that all boats be employed and loaded in turn, and that trippage be reduced to \$15 per trip. The tonnage demanded by the boatmen is considered too high, because even at the present rate the profits of carrying coal on the canal are small, and employing all the boats in turn during the present season was an impossibility. The capacity of the boats for carrying coal on the canal is more than three times as great as the amount of coal which will probably be transported this season. The authorities of the canal consider the arbitrary action of the boatmen in refusing to allow the coal to pass the canal at Sir John's Run as an illegal obstruction to traffic, and think that the authority of the State should be invoked to break the blockade, if the county authorities are unable to cope with the strikers. Governor Carroll has also considered the subject, and has concluded to determine that the blockade shall be ended, and that at once, quietly and without the use of force, if possible, but if the boatmen persist in continuing the blockade after peaceable measures are exhausted recourse must be had to force. The Governor has asked the opinion of Attorney General Gwynn, who has stated that the canal is a public highway, and that the State authorities have the right and power to disperse the turbulent boatmen who now obstruct it in violation of law. This Governor has come to the conclusion that the canal shall be unobstructed no longer. If the boatmen do not at once disperse, the Sheriff of the different counties will be directed to summon a posse comitatus and remove all obstructions to free navigation on the canal. It is believed that this display of force will be sufficient to break the blockade, but if this should fail, General Gorman would call upon the United States troops will be called to the Sheriff's assistance. It is not expected that the State militia will be called upon to aid in putting down the boatmen, as a show of force is thought sufficient to drive them from their present position. If, however, this shall be necessary, there is a sufficient military force on duty here for any emergency. The Governor considers the boatmen as the only disturbing element in the State at present. He is determined that the men who destroyed the steamer on the night of July 29th shall be punished, and a further destruction of property prevented. Although the Governor expressed himself to the effect that the blockade would be raised by peaceable means, Gov. Carroll has issued orders to the Seventh Regiment, Col. Howard, to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The Regiment has supplied itself with sufficient rifle ammunition, and is now under marching orders. The military duties at the camp are not interrupted, but each man is required to be on the grounds all the time. It is generally believed that the services of the Regiment will not be required, as the boatmen will withdraw as soon as the order to that effect is promulgated. The Gov. received a dispatch from Col. Douglas on Saturday to the effect that all is quiet at Cumberland, and that no trouble is expected from the miners. The State authorities anticipate no trouble with the miners. As a general thing, while the canal is closed, the State is believed to be peaceably disposed, and unwilling to aid in any disturbances. The point of difference between them and their employers is regarded as too small to be the cause of any serious trouble. The miners want fifty cents per ton for mining, while the producers are willing to pay ten cents. The miners want, even at this rate, fair wages, but they complain that most of them are employed only a few days a week, and unable to earn living wages. The trouble appears to be that the number of men employed is too large to enable the companies to keep them all at work continuously, and this is the ground of the complaint. However, the belief at headquarters seems to be that the men will soon return to work as before. Mr. William Keyser, Second Vice President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, who returned from the scene of the railroad strike on Friday night, called on Governor Carroll and Mayor Lotzbe on Saturday and reported that "all was quiet on the line." There was a brief inter-communication of views between Mr. Keyser and the Governor, the former saying that he expected no further disturbances. General Herbert on Saturday received a telegram from R. Stewart, Superintendent of telegraph on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, stating that "all trains on all divisions were on duty during the preceding night, and everything peaceful and quiet."

The Cumberland Civilian of yesterday sums up the difficulties that are perpetuating the canal strike as follows:—

"So far as we can read the situation it appears to us that the companies have been selling coal at a figure which leads them to \$1.75 seventy-five cents as the price they can pay for shipment, and that Mr. Gorman has privately agreed to a reduction of eight cents on tolls; which eight cents the miners are willing to accept. The miners have added to the seventy-five cents heretofore paid, making eighty-five cents now offered to boatmen. As there has been no uniformity of rates, we can only take the price which seems about to rule. One company offers eighty cents, another seventy, and another eighty-five, and ninety cents, and, in fact, every company has its own rates. Just as long as the matter of tolls is left undetermined, or at least so long as Mr. Gorman does not advise all parties concerned of a liberal reduction in tolls, there can be no settlement of the question. If he will announce without further palaver or mysterious machinery, his determination to make a reduction of ten cents in tolls, navigation will be resumed, we believe, in a very short time thereafter."

PROGRESS OF THE ART OF PRINTING.

In an address lately delivered in England, Mr. Gladstone said:—

"I now call attention, in a few words, to the progress of this art, and I hold up a volume in my hand, to which I beg every one to direct his eye, because I think it may be called the climax and consummation of this art. This volume is bound, as you see, and stamped with the arms of the University of Oxford. It is a Bible, bound in a manner that commands itself to the reader—I believe in every sense an excellent piece of workmanship, containing more than one thousand pages. 'Well,' you will say, 'That is very common place; why bring it before us?' I do so in order to tell you that the materials of this book sixteen hours ago did not exist—it was not bound, it was not folded, it was not printed. Since the clock struck twelve last night at the University Press in Oxford the people there have printed and sent us this book; they have sent several copies, one of which will be presented to the Emperor of Brazil, to be distributed here in the midst of your festival. (Applause.) This shows what can be done, and that is what has been done, and it shows the state to which this great art is now happily arrived."

WHITE AND BLACK SERVANTS.—I go about with shame to acknowledge that nine-tenths of even the colored gentlemen who have administered to me during my stay in the west were so much better appraised than myself that I have been compelled in self-defence to excuse my inferiority in this respect on the plea that I left my "good clothes" at home. I would not answer for the bodily consequences to any man who should endeavor to dress a gentry a time by way of conceit, as they call it. I saw several fine-tailed of a dozen white girls of decent, modest mien, whom I saw down from their hands and knees scrubbing a half-acre of the slates of a billiard room floor. The single comment will suffice to this similarity in the way of a negro laborer, male or female, in South Carolina, were required to do for one day what I have seen these girls doing day after day from dawn to dusk, such labor would cause and quit in the forenoon of the first day, only leaving behind him or her a remembrance in the way of a very large sized "piece of their mind."—Cincinnati Correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

An Omaha dispatch reports the arrival there of 54 car loads of tea bound East.

The Convention.

From the letters received from the delegates by the hotel proprietors and from other sources of information, it seems likely that there will be one thousand delegates in attendance upon the convention, to say nothing of friends of the candidates who will come here to watch the course of events. The delegates will commence arriving to-day (Monday). One party of fifty are expected at the American Hotel this evening, and probably more than that number will be booked at the Exchange. To-morrow every train and boat coming into the city will be crowded, and active work in the various conference rooms will be commenced that night. Some time ago it seemed understood that none of the gentlemen prominently mentioned in connection with the governorship would be in the city during the sessions of the convention. It is now believed that some of the candidates will be here on the ground, or very near at hand, so as to direct their forces with greater effect.

It is, of course, impossible to foretell how long the convention will be in session, but it is thought by many that the majority of delegates will not be able to leave here before Friday. The hotel men have generally accepted that view, and are making their arrangements accordingly.

The press of the State will be fully represented, and the people in all of the cities of the Commonwealth will be kept posted from hour to hour with the proceedings of the convention. If, as has been suggested, branch offices are opened in the theatre building, it will greatly facilitate the transmission of business, and prove creditable to the enterprise of the telegraph managers.

At the meeting of the State Conservative Committee to be held to-morrow, according to custom, a gentleman will be selected to be nominated by the committee to the Convention as temporary chairman.

For president of the Convention, under the permanent organization, the names of Speaker Marshall Hanger and Hon. Thomas S. Boone have been mentioned; but whether either will be run this writer is unable to state positively.

The Fitz Lee headquarters will be at Wolf's Hall, adjoining the City Hall building; Daniel's at the Virginia Opera House; Mahone's at Monticello Hall; Taliaferro's at 207 Seventh St.; Holliday's at the Exchange.

The K. K. K.'s have already done a good part of the work of decorating the theatre. They will have charge of the building, and will be assisted by details of the city police. Delegates and visitors can only be admitted on tickets. It is thus understood thoroughly by all interested much trouble and annoyance will be saved.

It has been determined to remove the flies, &c., and place seats on the stage for three hundred delegates. The stage and the orchestra and parquette, it is hoped, will afford sufficient room for all the delegates. It is proposed to seat the alternates and privileged visitors in the dress circle, and to admit visitors (on tickets) to other parts of the house.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Indians.

A dispatch from Lewiston, August 1, says: Yesterday Indian Joe and his family who have been with people at Slate creek all through the Indian troubles and proved true and faithful to the whites, returned from Kamiah, where they had been sent to ascertain the movements of hostiles. His report says the Indians at Kamiah told her they were going across the mountains by the Lolo trail with their stock and families, and when they get them in a secure place they would return and fight the soldiers. She also stated that before leaving Kamiah they went to the friendly Indians' camp and drove off all the young squaws, beat them with clubs and forced them along like so many cattle. They also came back and robbed them of everything they could find and all their horses of any value. She further stated that the hostiles are to be reinforced by Indians from the other side of the mountains when they return. Her statements are considered reliable by those who have known her.

This morning Lieut. Wilmet, with thirty men, started to go across Salmon river to see if any hostiles remain there. It has been reported for several days that few had been seen in that direction, and the object is to hunt them out and destroy all supplies. It is now believed by old acquaintances of Joseph that he will put away in safety his stores and extra horses and return to Com